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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 99 86

April 24, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 85 91

7644 日四初月三

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917.

二拜禮 號四廿月四英曆 1917
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH ATTACK ON A WIDE FRONT.

BIG HAUL OF PRISONERS REPORTED.

London, April 23.
A German official wireless message states:—The English on Sunday penetrated our first line to the north-west of Lens on a 500-metres front. A counter-attack drove them back. Infantry fighting recommenced this morning on a wide front. A French attack to the north-west of Laville aux Bois wood heavily broke down. We brought down eleven aeroplanes and set fire to four balloons.

Beginning of a New British Push.

London, April 23.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We attacked on a wide front on both banks of the River Scarpe. Fighting is proceeding, and our troops are making satisfactory progress. We captured during the night the remainder of the village of Trescault, south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and gained the greater part of Havrincourt wood.

"Things are Going Well."

London, April 23.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on April 23, says:—After a steady and deliberate bombardment for many hours, culminating in the heaviest whirlwind of shells I have yet experienced on this front, the British at dawn made a series of co-ordinating attacks at various points on the front from St. Quentin to Lens. Generally, I hear that things are going well, and the number of prisoners runs into four figures. The day is fine and clear, and air-raid is taking a great hand in the combat, successfully endeavouring to limit the enemy's observation. Yesterday we brought down six great kite balloons.

A Premature German Claim.

London, April 23.
A German official wireless message states:—A new English assault on the Arras battlefield broke down with heavy enemy losses.

Enemy Efforts on French Front.

London, April 23.
A French communique states:—There has been great reciprocal artillery firing during the night to the south of St. Quentin and between Soissons and Reims. Our batteries effectively beat down a most violent enemy bombardment to the east of Oronne in preparation for an attack which did not occur. Our artillery and machine-gun fire broke up an attack last evening on the salient to the north-east of High Mount. In Champagne, the enemy renewed his attempts at night on the crests we hold at Moronvillers and Massif, where the struggle was very keen at certain points, resulting everywhere to our advantage.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Explanation of the Government's Position.

London, April 23.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the situation as between the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates is explained by M. Chaidze, the President of the latter. In a speech delivered to-day he declared emphatically that there was no duality of power. His Council served simply as a sort of constitution. Opposition, which was necessary as a check to every Government. The statement was hailed with deafening applause.

THE NAVAL RAID.

Modern German Destroyers Sunk.

London, April 23.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Maandag Ochtendblad* states that eight German destroyers left Zeebrugge on Friday evening, two of which were sunk. They were of the most recent type, with four funnels. Two others were seriously disabled. A number of wounded sailors was brought into Bruges on Saturday. There is great vigilance and apparent anxiety in Zeebrugge.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

Complicity of King Constantine.

London, April 23.
Some light was thrown on the Greek situation in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil replying to a question, in which he admitted that it had been proved that it was the irregulars who were guilty of the depredations against Venizelists in various parts of Greece. These were armed and organised from Athens. Moreover, written orders from King Constantine's officials to the Chiefs of these bands at Thessaly had been discovered. Lord Robert added that General S. rail was taking the necessary steps to deal with the matter.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

London, April 23.
A German official wireless message states that the Bulgarians repulsed a British attack at Lake Dairan.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGES.

Disgraceful Behaviour of German Officers.

London, April 23.
Members of the crew of the hospital ship *Lafayette* have been interviewed. They state that the first warning was the explosion of the torpedo at eight o'clock in the evening, when they were in mid-channel. The ship lurched, and the stern sank rapidly till the name was submerged. The vessel then settled slowly. The Germans on board became panic-stricken, and their officers mostly behaved disgracefully, breaking out of the saloon and leading the panic. They were the first to jump into the boats, shoving everybody aside. They had to be restrained as some knocked down. When one of the small rescuing boats came alongside, these German officers started cheering and yelling for rescue in German, thinking that it could only be a German vessel, but, realising their mistake, they shouted in English:—"We are English sailors, no Deutsche," and also "Kamerad, Meroy." One boat capsized owing to the weight of the overcrowding Germans, who jumped into it without orders. Their struggles in the heavy sea were terrible. Other Germans jumped as the first rescuing vessel approached and fell between the ships. It was impossible to save them.

French Tribute to British Chivalry.

London, April 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris, referring to the rescue of German wounded in hospital ships, says the newspapers pay a tribute to what they characterise as the lofty and exemplary humanity of the British Navy towards a faithless and lawless foe.

THE BALFOUR MISSION.

Precautionary Measures in America.

London, April 23.
It is unofficially announced that America is showing the deepest appreciation at Mr. Balfour's visit. Most elaborate precautions are being taken to safeguard the Mission. The Mission was escorted by cavalry through the streets of Washington to McVeech Mansion, where Mr. Balfour is staying. A cavalry guard of honour is in constant attendance. Mr. Balfour is dining with President Wilson at the White House to-day and with Mr. Lansing on the 24th, the latter engagement to be followed by a reception. President Wilson is keeping the week free of engagements in order to devote himself to the distinguished visitors. Mr. Balfour, in a message to Canada, pays a tribute to her magnificent achievements, saying "I wish you to regard the Mission to a neighbouring State as your Mission also. I trust that a representative of Canada will join me at Washington."

ARGENTINE AND THE ALLIES.

A Great Demonstration of Sympathy.

London, April 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that an immense, most orderly and most enthusiastic meeting has passed a resolution protesting against submarine warfare, and supporting the Allies. A procession of 100,000 people sang the Marseillaise, cheered the United States and the other Allies, and gave an ovation outside the anti-German newspaper offices.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

British Still Pushing Ahead.

London, April 23.
An official message from Mesopotamia says:—We stormed portions of the Istabulat position on April 21, and the enemy evacuated the remainder during the night. We continued the pursuit at daybreak on the 22nd, capturing prisoners and a heavy howitzer. General Maude is attacking a position on the right of the Tigris, six miles nearer Samarra.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Using Glass Bullets.

London, April 23.
A Russian official message says:—The Germans used glass bullets in the region of the As River. The Kurds have increased their activity against us in Persia, and Arabs attacked our squadron at Oberabsh which was escorting the English Military Agent. Our squadron succeeded in forcing a passage and reached B. kute.

WOODEN SHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

London, April 23.
The Canadian Government is leading the Imperial Munitions Board two millions sterling with which to build wooden ships in Canada.

A BRITISH AIRSHIP LOST.

London, April 23.
The Admiralty announces that a British airship, patrolling the East Coast on Saturday has not returned. An airship was seen to descend in flames in the Straits of Dover at noon on Saturday. An aeroplane was seen in the vicinity shortly before. It is believed that hostile aircraft destroyed the missing airship. Probably the engine power failed and she drifted a long distance in the wind. It is assumed that all the crew are lost.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

Valuable Results Achieved.

London, April 23.
Reuter is informed that the Imperial War Conference is expected to conclude its labours during the current week. All the Dominion representatives have been extremely busy amending the constitution of sub-committees. Besides the Conference there have been Cabinet meetings. An excellent spirit prevailed throughout. A broad standpoint was adopted on the various questions, though due regard was paid to the important interests of individual Dominions.

The most striking feature has been the Dominions' cordiality towards the Indian representatives and towards India's participation. This is all the more important in view of the past Indo-African and the present Indo-Canadian immigration difficulties. General Smuts' attitude in approaching Indian questions has justified the particular appreciation of the Conference and will have notable results, particularly in the direction of recognising the absolute need of not delaying the handling of large and difficult questions now or immediately after the war. There are many matters of this kind, quite apart from the fundamental problems of the future close relations between the different parts of the Empire.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE DOVER RAID.

London, April 23.
The German official version of the Dover raid says:—We advanced towards the mouth of the Thames and our light forces effectively fired six hundred and fifty shots at short range on Dover and Calais fortresses. Calais was unharmed. At Dover an outpost vessel was destroyed. Notwithstanding the enemy on their return, portions of our forces turned back and were received and encountered by destroyers. There were sharp engagements at short distances. One enemy was torpedoed and another was subjected to artillery fire and heavily damaged. One was probably sunk. A portion of the forces advanced towards the Thames, but was not met by the enemy. Only merchantmen prisoners could be captured. The Admiralty not only denies that any British vessel was sunk but that any were even seriously damaged and says that the only British counter-acting force consisted of two destroyer leaders. The engagement only lasted for a few minutes and a remnant of the enemy escaped fleeing. The merchantmen prisoners claimed were three of the crew of an abandoned barge.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

Further British Progress.

London, April 23.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We further progressed eastward of Havrincourt Wood and carried the southern portion of the village of Trescault. There was sharp fighting all day long to the southeast of Loos, ground being gained and prisoners taken. There has been considerable air activity and in the fighting five enemy machines were brought down and six were driven down. Four of ours are missing.

Rheims Bombarded.

London, April 23.
A French communique says:—Between the Somme and the Oise the artillery duel has been most active at St. Quentin and Urvillers. The enemy violently bombarded Rheims, particularly the Cathedral quarter. In Champagne the day was marked by a series of enemy reactions against High Mount which were repulsed after a sharp action. Machine gun fire and counter-attacks inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy. Our 22s caught a German battalion north-west of High Mount which was dispersed, leaving dead on the ground. Another attempt against the hill further east was repulsed.

SUBMERGED HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Distinctive Marking.

London, April 23.
The Admiralty states that one of the torpedoed hospital ships retained her distinctive marking as a hospital ship.

The Top deck Lantano.

London, April 23.
Referring to the *Lantano* the Admiralty says the torpedo struck the vessel where there was a ward of German cot cases. Those not killed by the explosion were drowned owing to the flooding seas. The difference between the Germans and the British Tommies was remarkable, the latter being most calm, joking and obeying orders most promptly. The Germans fell on their knees pleading to be saved and a German Brigadier General on board remarked sadly to a British officer after the explosion "I don't like my country for this." When the first survivors were aboard the rescuing vessel the submarine fired another torpedo but the latter missed. The crew and the officers of the *Lantano* worked unceasingly to bring up the wounded, both British and German.

The *Donagel* was attacked at eight in the evening close to the English coast and sank in half an hour. The crew of seventy, in addition to the wounded, mostly walking cases, were all most calm and the crew did not leave until the wounded were in the life boats.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SARAH BERNHARDT ILL.

London, April 23.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says the Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been operated on for kidney trouble, and is seriously ill.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO ITS SEAMEN.

Great Naval Tributes.

At the annual meeting in Liverpool of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild messages from the heads of the navy were read testifying to the bravery and devotion of British merchant seamen.

The First Lord of the Admiralty wrote:—

"I should like to tell you of the admiration the Board of Admiralty and the Royal Navy feel for the important part the officers and men of the British mercantile marine have played and will continue to play in this war. If the war has taught us anything it has taught us that these two great services are the two sides of the same shield of the British Empire, and so far as it lies in my power the debt the Empire owes to our merchant captains and merchant sailors shall not be paid in words only but in action. If we pull together in this struggle we shall not fail, and all those who, like the members of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, work for close co-operation between the two services deserve well of the State."

Sir John Jallioze wired:—
"I wish all success to the annual meeting of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. Its members are well aware of my feelings towards them, and it is scarcely necessary for me to say again how greatly the gallant work and loyal co-operation of our brothers of the mercantile marine are appreciated by the Royal Navy."

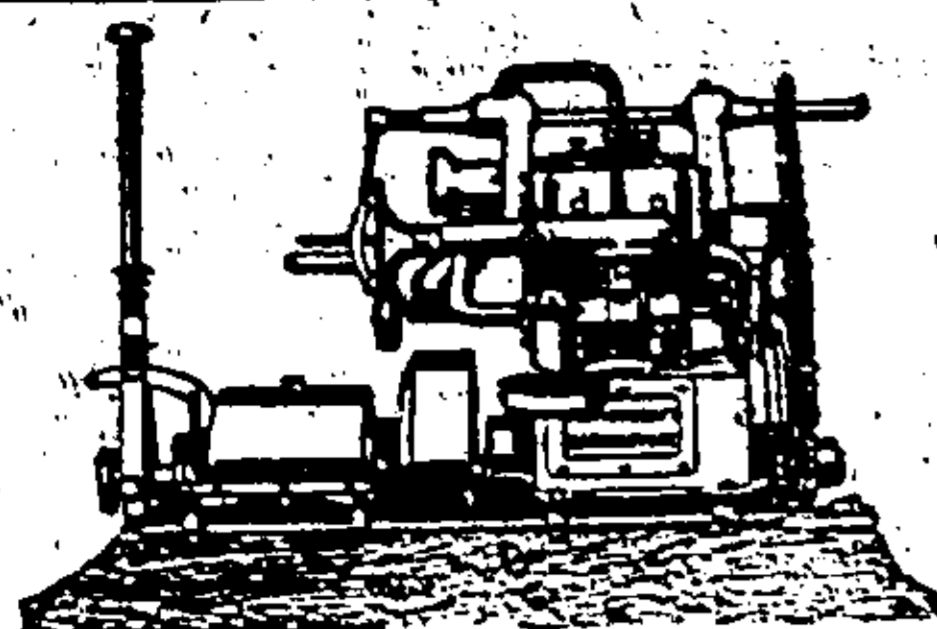
Lord Bessford wrote:—
"Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have come to Liverpool to draw special attention to the magnificent services of the officers and men of the mercantile marine during the war and to their silent heroism. The Germans think that by a blockade of terror they will prevent our seamen putting to sea. They little know the British seaman's character. There have been many cases where men who not once, but two or three times, have been in torpedoed ships and in ships struck by mines, and have seen their shipmates blown to pieces, who have signed on again directly they got into port. The war cannot be won without the assistance of the mercantile marine, and more, we would not have held our own up to date without their brilliant work."

Commodore Halsey, Fourth Sea Lord, said that there was not the slightest doubt that Germany owed to the moral effect of her policy of frightfulness on British seamen. This, however, had proved one of her most serious disillusionments. Not only had the answer been met with bravery and intrepidity, but British seamen only asked to go to sea again.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



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Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
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We guarantee everything you get and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try
our own make Pure Biscuits and Fruit Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in
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Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

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injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time
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accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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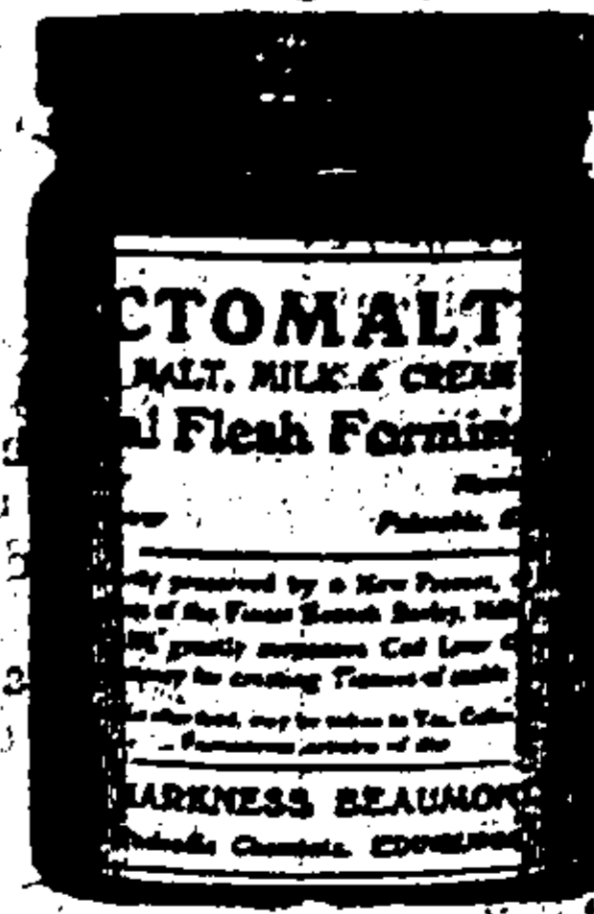
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LACTOMALTINE for purposes all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in
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GENERAL NEWS.

Film Censorship.
Film censorship methods were
discussed by the Chief Examiner
of Films at the Kinema Commis-
sion, Central Hall, Westminster,
recently. Among the general
rules outlined were the following:
—No figure of Christ; no nudity;
no embraces to overstep the limits
of affection; no indecent or sug-
gestive dress.

Seditious Songs.
George Augustus Lyons, who
was charged at a court-martial
held in Dublin during last
month with having acted as stage
manager at a concert at which
seditious songs were sung, has
been sentenced to 42 days'im-
prisonment without hard labour,
and Andrew V. O'Doherty and
Patrick O'Holohan were senten-
ced each to 28 days'imprisonment
for singing the songs referred to.

Advertising of To-day.
The Daily Chronicle has lately
revised its charges for trade
advertisements. A whole page
costs \$175. A single column
\$22, 10s. Leader page \$38 or \$2
per single column inch. On
other pages 30s per inch single
column. London Opinion is
charging its advertisers 25 per
cent. more, and mentions that the
production now costs between
\$600 to \$700 more per issue than
before the Government restric-
tions upon paper.

Allied Blackmail by Japanese

Parliamentary Candidate.

Mr. Kato Masajiro, who is a
Parliamentary candidate for Aichi
prefecture, has been arrested in
Tokyo on a charge of having
reported to blackmail in connec-
tion with what is known as the
Asahi Kwan Bank scandal, in
which the Directors of the bank
and others to the number of 34
have been arrested. The police,
armed with a warrant issued by
Preliminary Judge Terada, of the
Okasaki branch of the Nagoya
Chihoh Saibansho, proceeded to
Mr. Kato's residence at Anjo, in-
tending to execute the warrant.
As Mr. Terada was found to be
staying in Tokyo the metropolitan
police were wired to for his arrest.

Chinese Military Conference.

Peking, April 14.—The so-
called Military Conference, which
all the Tsuchans have been invited
to attend or to send representa-
tives, is attracting much atten-
tion. It is believed that it is
being convened in order to ex-
plain the diplomatic policy of the
Government to the provincial
authorities and to remove oppo-
sition. Moreover, if the support
of the provincial authorities
can be obtained, opposition
in Parliament is less likely to
deter the Government from carry-
ing out its policy. At the same
time, some quarters do not regard
the conference with favour owing
to the doubtful attitude of Gen-
eral Nyl-Tze-chung, at whose
suggestion the conference has
been called. General Nyl-Tze-
chung is at present staying with
his son in Tientsin, but it is
reported that he is about to start
for Tientsin and Nanjing to visit the
Tsuchan of Shanghai and Vice-
President Fang Kuo-cheng.

Rumania's Traitor General.

Paris, February 21.—The mili-
tary degradation of the Rumanian
General Socek and his sentence
to five years' hard labour seem to
have produced an excellent effect
in Rumania. It must be remem-
bered that on several occasions
before the battle of Argonne his
attitude was called in question.
Socek is the son of a Baron who
established himself at Bucharest
about the year 1860, and on
several occasions his loyalty was
questioned. It seems that he sug-
gested that the bridge over the
Danube at Cernavoda should be
blown up at least ten days before
it was necessary, whereupon a
distinguished officer remarked
that Socek's destruction was more
to be desired than that of the
bridge. After that many sug-
gestions were made that it was
desirable that an officer so un-
fitted for command should not be
left at the head of an Army.
Socek was trained in Germany,
and, as the result of frequent
journeys to that country and the
many close relations with it, he
was regarded as strongly Germano-
phil.

If you have lost your appetite
one of the big variety of
jointly dishes at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE is sure to revive you.



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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

While our readers may not agree in quite all respects with the speech made by Mr. Rose before the London Chamber of Commerce, they will at least feel that it contains much that is of value. Mr. Rose belongs to the Consular Service and is thus more or less committed to the accepted views, traditions and practices of that remarkable body, and this fact was bound to belittle, to some extent, the value of his remarks in the eyes of all practical people; for most of us know by experience that the Foreign Office is at its most active when it is teaching the art of "how not to do it." Be that as it may, there are various points which arrest the attention and which show us that the speaker is at least somewhat in advance of his own leaden-footed service. For instance, he urges the need for "creating a demand for our goods by letting the Chinese consumers see them, and by emulating our foreign rivals in hard work." Excellent this. The Chinese in general probably have more confidence in the British trader than in any other; but they will not buy a pig in a poke, even of him. They know that, unlike many other traders, the Britisher will send them goods that are "up to sample"; nevertheless they would like to see that sample. Now the Germans knew this, and they went armed with specimens. They would have taken a hundred-ton gun or a street of houses as samples had need arisen; and, if we are to turn them out of the China market when peace is restored, it will only be by copying their astuteness, their foresight and their unflinching energy.

Mr. Rose secures a very tight hold on the real situation in his remark that "compradores have outlived their usefulness, and the Briton must shoulder the responsibility for himself." When the Hongkong language school was opened last November, the same speaker, it will be remembered, laid especial stress on the fact that the Britisher in China is hampered, at every turn, by his ignorance of the dialect spoken in his particular locality; that he is, in fact, entirely at the mercy of a go-between. The only way in which the comprador can be satisfactorily and finally disposed of is by his employer's getting a working grasp of Chinese language and customs. The comprador system is not only detrimental to business of any kind—and honest business in particular—but it is the cause of half the slackness observable in the average Britisher out here; for the comprador's first duty is to save the foreigner from too much work or responsibility. His own energy is untiring, for each enterprise, big or little, means so much more money to him; therefore he is willing to undertake any and every task, from lending money to his employer or to his employer's business down to recommending a new houseboy. The system is a bad one in every way, and it is the Britisher's duty to fight against it and to learn to help himself.

We like, too, the suggestion that our producers and exporters at Home should combine to distribute their goods through British channels. Hitherto our patriotism has never got beyond a certain well-known stage; has never reached the pitch of being able to associate itself with the affairs of every-day life and of business. We are willing to fight for Britain, or to provide money for those who are fighting—but we will as readily buy the goods of the foreigner as those of our own people. When the war is over we shall have a large merchant fleet available; why should it not do the carrying of British goods? Why should the foreigner be allowed to enrich himself by distributing those goods? Mr. Rose's other observations are, as we have said, unlikely to find general favour. His tale as to the political machinery, working through Consuls, Legations etc., is the mainstay of British commercial rights in China. That being the case, will Mr. Rose explain how certain firms ever came to be accorded preferential treatment by the Foreign Office? And will he explain how it is that while the Japanese, the Swedish or the German commercial traveller is introduced to new business openings by his consul, the British traveller is far more likely to be insulted by his own consular authorities and has never yet been very materially helped by them? So far from the consular people being the mainstay of our commercial rights, they are the exact opposite; the Foreign Office is a hopeless clog on the wheel of commercial progress and, like the comprador, it has outlived its usefulness—if it ever had any.

Germany's Latest Crime.

In addition to the long list of German crimes already committed against all the dictates of ordinary civilised behaviour we have evidently to prepare for another demonstration of the inherent brutality and wickedness of the Hunnish nation. Yesterday brought the news that two steamers, while transporting wounded men to British ports, had been torpedoed without warning. One of these vessels, it is true, bore no distinctive marks of being a hospital ship, but that does not intensify the outrage for a single moment, inasmuch as Germany has already given plenty of evidence that in her submarine madness she is no respecter of craft. Indeed, so determined have been the attacks on vessels which were obviously being used in Red Cross work that it has become an additional source of danger distinctly to label these boats. Neither hospital ships nor any other vessels, Allied or neutral, are safe from attack at the hands of the Pirates of Europe. And Germany is as ready with excuses as she is at murdering Red Cross nurses and helpless wounded men. First of all, the Allies were accused of using hospital ships for the conveyance of drafts to the various theatres of war. Now the suggestion is that the Entente is employing vessels carrying the markings of Belgian relief ships for the purpose of attacking submarines. The one allegation is as deliberately false as the other. Both are used in an endeavour to palliate and to cover up outrages which would shame a heathen.

A Contrast.
In these latest occurrences a number of German lives have been sacrificed—in other words, the enemy has been murdering his own wounded soldiers. Now that he has been informed of the fact that most of the vessels carrying wounded have on board a proportion of Germans, it will be interesting to see whether there will be any abatement of the outrageous proceeding. We scarcely imagine that there will, for a ruler who has no compunction at making gun fodder of thousands of his subjects when he knows that he is already beaten is not likely to be over-concerned about a few hundred of his disabled warriors. So we must prepare for the worst. What is more, we must continue to administer a little of his own medicine to the enemy, after the manner of the recent raid on Freiburg. That, in course of time, may possibly bring him to his senses. One circumstance in connection with this latest display of German inhumanity cannot be overlooked. We refer to the chivalry shown by the British in rescuing the enemy's wounded. We are told that our patrol boats, at the imminent risk of being torpedoed, saved the lives of over a hundred and fifty German wounded. To those who know the British seamen there is no surprise in that fact. But it serves to throw into the strongest possible relief the respective moral standards of the two races. And it is just because of that contrast that we are at war to-day.

A Foolish Woman.
A woman has reported to the Police that a man asked her for her gold bangles to take a pattern of. She handed them to him and he has not been seen since.

Hongkong Church Missionary Association.
A service of intercession will be held in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow at 6.30 p.m. An address will be given by the Bishop of Victoria.

Small Fire.
Early this morning a slight fire occurred at the back of a cane shop in Pedder Street. It was caused by the electric wire fusing under the staircase, which was smouldering when the brigade arrived. The damage done was very insignificant.

Big Opium Fine.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 30 tael of prepared opium. It was stated that the drug was found tied round defendant's waist. A fine of \$2,000 was imposed.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (annual), \$10; Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (special), \$15; A. S. G., \$20; An Angry Fok.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of opium valued at \$40. Mr. Haywood appeared for the defence. Sergeant Pincoot said the opium was found on a "B" class sampan behind some boards in the cabin. Defendant was the only man on the boat, though he was not the licence-holder. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed in the sum of \$200.

Not Fair.
"He owed me seven cents and when I asked him for it, he said he had no money. He also set men on me to strike me, which was not fair." Thus spoke a Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of cutting and wounding. Defendant admitted that he got angry and struck complainant with a broken bowl. Inspector O'Sullivan said complainant was now in hospital. The case was adjourned.

A Patriotic Raffle.
At the Plover Club last evening, the members who had not exhausted their funds at the Cafe Orlant raised two bottles of "Ye Olde English Lavender Water," the winners of which put them up for auction. The first bottle found a purchaser in Captain Cornertsen for the very useful sum of \$21.75, and the second bottle, under the persuasive manner of the auctioneer (Mr. J. A. Tarrant), realised the substantial amount of \$56.25. Mr. Haslewood being the purchaser. He again ruffled the bottle, when the sum of \$50 was secured. The total amount realised by the sale of the two bottles was \$720, which has been handed over to the St. George's Day War Charities Committee.

DAY BY DAY.

BEWARE OF THE MAN WHO DOES NOT LIKE CHILDREN, DOGS, MUSIC AND LAUGHTER.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.7/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 20th birthday of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary.

Firewood Thief.
A Chinese was charged, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a bundle of firewood. He was fined \$5.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

THE CHINESE AND THE COUNCIL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir—Your leaderette under the above heading in your issue of Friday, the 20th, seems to me to be so singularly ill-informed, and contains such an unjust attack on a public man that I think it should not pass unchallenged.

To begin with, it seems to me to be an altogether false analogy to compare the Honourable Mr. Holyoak's relation towards the British Chamber of Commerce with the Honourable Mr. Lau Chiu-p'ei's relation towards the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. As you yourself admit, Mr. Holyoak is the elected representative of the English Chamber of Commerce, and his position in the Legislative Council is entirely due to that body. Mr. Lau is the nominated representative, not of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, but of that great mass of people who own "four-fifths of the Colony's riches, and pay ninety-seven per cent. of the taxes." It should not be forgotten that it is quite conceivable that even though the Chinese Chamber of Commerce would favour the motion, the Chinese generally might be against it. Bearing this in mind your statement that Mr. Lau might be "better employed in using his no small influence with the people in China to persuade them henceforth to bar the Germans, thus in helping to thwart—without the formal consent of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce—a measure which every loyal British subject desires to see established," seems nonsensical.

Assuming, however, that Mr. Lau does stand towards the Chinese Chamber of Commerce "in much the same relation as Mr. Holyoak towards the British Chamber," your criticism seems to me to be equally unconvincing. Even on this assumption Mr. Lau's duty towards the Chinese Chamber cannot be put higher than the duty of a member of Parliament towards his constituents. And I am not aware that it is the duty of a member of Parliament to obtain the "formal consent" of his constituents before voting on every important matter in the House. In my opinion his duty cannot be better or more concisely stated than it was stated by Mr. Lecky in his "Map of Life" wherein he says as follows:—

"In the political philosophy of Burke, no doctrine is more emphatically enforced than that a member of Parliament is a representative but not a delegate; that he owes to his constituents not only his time and his services, but also the exercise of his independent and unfettered judgment; that, while reflecting the general cast of their politics, he must never suffer himself to be reduced to a mere mouth-piece, or accept binding instructions prescribing on each particular measure the course he is to pursue; that after his election he must consider himself a member of an Imperial Parliament rather than the representative of a particular locality, and must subordinate local and special interests to the wider and more general interests of the whole nation."

The above passage seems to me to be a complete answer to your complaint that Mr. Lau voted against the motion in question without the "formal consent" of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. But apart from all this, your attack on Mr. Lau was unjust because in voting as he did he was in fact acting in accordance with the opinion of the Chinese in Hongkong as a whole. And here, as it seems to me, you seemed to be so ill-informed. The real facts of the case can be stated as follows:—

(1). There is a very small class of Chinese who can truly discern in the Great War a struggle between Right and Might; who find in America's entrance into the conflict a

LUK WING-TING.

Further Entertainment in Peking.

A notable gathering of Members of Parliament, representatives of the various political parties and local journalists were entertained to a sumptuous luncheon at the Waichiao Pa Building yesterday at noon, says the Peking Daily News of April 13. Eight long tables of more than 30 seats each were prepared and almost every seat was occupied.

The two Speakers of the Houses of Parliament, Messrs. Wang Chia-hsiang and Tang Hua-lang, were conspicuous by their absence. They were in the Central Park acting as hosts at a dinner given in honour of General Luk Wing-ting who was unable to attend the scheduled hour of the luncheon to act as host in the Waichiao Pa Building. The two Vice-Speakers, Messrs. O. T. Wang and Chen Kno-hsiang, were, however, among the guests, who were principally leaders of the various parties and prominent journalists of Peking.

After two courses had been served, General Luk went to the eight different tables to drink to the health of his guests. The guests responded and stood up and thanked their distinguished host. Then General Luk retired. However, no speeches were made on the occasion.

General Luk was in the best of spirits yesterday. He was dressed in full uniform with decorations of honour on his breast. He welcomed every guest with a smile. He looked brilliant, and his whitish hair gave the impression to people that the General was a veteran soldier. His career and his military feats formed the topic among the guests when he made his appearance at the commencement of the dinner.

Some paid a tribute to his troops who were the best disciplined among all the armies of China. Others admired the General's skill as a rifle shot. He makes a hit whenever he fires, and he is well-known in this respect. He made his career from a common soldier. He has proved himself to be resourceful, brave, gallant and valiant. And so to battles, General Luk has fought in many. He was a hero in the Sino-French war waged a few decades ago. But the success of his army failed to avert the disaster that had overtaken this country under the notorious government of the Manchus. Regarding popularity, no man can excel him, not only in his native province but every where he has gone.

final answer to Germany's hypocritical professions, and who would really like to act just for once on the oft-quoted German "Principle of Necessity" by exterminating the whole German race as one of the first necessities of mankind! This class might be ensnared with Mr. Holyoak's sentimentality and might favour the motion, but

(2). There is another class embracing nine-tenths of the Chinese in Hongkong, however loyal they may be to the place in which they thrive and trade, and anti-German they may be in the sense that they wish the Allies to win the war, certainly do not favour the elimination of German trade after the war in Hongkong.

I feel sure that the public opinion of the Chinese as a whole, if it could be made honestly articulated is undoubtedly opposed to the motion though perhaps not for the enlightened reasons Mr. Lau gave.

Finally, I would like to say that your conclusion, "Naturally we feel gratified to see Mr. Lau so staunchly ready to back up the Government of this Colony, but there are times when opposition to the powers that be is not necessarily disloyalty," is a gratuitous insult to Mr. Lau's public spiritedness and constitutes a really good example of the fallacy of "Potius Principi"—Yours etc.,

M. K. LO.
Hongkong 23rd April, 1917.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Many colloquial expressions used by Australian soldiers are American in origin, says the Manchester Guardian, and may present little difficulty to their English friends, but some of the commonest are indigenous (writes a correspondent), and of these an explanation will perhaps be useful. "Bonzer," the constantly recurring word to express satisfaction, is used wherever an English high school girl would say "ripping" or "topping." It is said to come from the Japanese "banzai," probably a false derivation. Applied to persons, "croak" means shady, while "crook" means seedy or "off colour."

"Boshier," common a few years ago to describe "a good fellow," seems to be obsolescent. To "poke borak" at anyone is to chaff him unmercifully. "He hasn't Beckley's" means that he hasn't a ghost of a chance, and "He's gone a million," used recently by a State Premier in a speech in Parliament, has the same significance. "That's up against his duckhouse" indicates that the person named is placed in a dilemma or a false position; and the much less cryptic phrase "not within oodles" would be used of an unattainable result or an incorrect calculation. Two perversions of common words are found in all classes of Australian society. "To infer" is invariably used in the sense of "to imply," and "financial" is not only the usual synonym for "solvent" but also has further service to perform.

In the rules of most social and sporting clubs there is a proviso that only financial members may vote at a meeting. This means that they have paid their subscription. In the same way trade unions and similar bodies state their right to debar a member from any benefit "in the event of his becoming unfinancial."

A very novel and interesting *creche* has lately been established by the local authorities on the fringe of one of the munition districts near London. It is for the children of munition workers, and began by taking babies for the day. The mothers used to bring them as they went to early morning work and take them home at night, or leave them at the *creche* all night if they were on night shift; but they soon found it impossible to keep this up. They were too tired to be kept awake by crying children, so the *creche* turned into a babies' hostel, and now the youngsters live there as weekly boarders. The mothers pay 8s. a week for one child or 12s. for two, and they take them home for the short week-end. For the rest of the time all responsibility is lifted from their shoulders, and trained women keep the babies very happy and well. Most of the children are able to run about, but there are usually eight or ten tiny babies, some of them not more than a month old. The mothers, who are of a very good class, are sincerely grateful for the care taken of them. One would like to see similar hostels established near all munition works.

Parliamentary government, now undergoing the novel experience of readjustment to meet the case of distinguished intruders, has had some severe critics as well as admirers, says the Chronicle. Macaulay was the first to point out that Parliamentary government is "government by speaking." That power, he said, might exist in the highest degree without judgment, without skill in reading the characters of men and "without any skill in diplomacy or the administration of war." As instances of the brilliant talker, the historian gave Charles Townsend and Winthrop. It was a privilege to listen to these accomplished and ingenious orators. But in a perilous crisis they would be found far inferior in all the qualities of rulers to such men as Oliver Cromwell, who talked no nonsense, or to William Pitt, who did not talk at all.

SCENES
FROM SHAKESPEARE.Last Night's Programme at
the Theatre Royal.

Another triumph was added last night to the long list already achieved by Hongkong's A.D.O., by the splendid staging of the various Shakespeare scenes performed in honour of St. George's Day—in some respects a bigger triumph than any, for everything had been arranged on short notice.

Marked taste had been exercised in the decorating of the body of the theatre, while the stage appointments were as nearly as possible unexceptionable. In fact Hongkongites scarcely recognised their gloomy old house of entertainment, so thorough was the transformation. A proscenium, most beautifully designed and constructed by Mr. W. A. Cornell, concealed the sordidness of the stage, and any stranger to the hall would certainly have wondered how Hongkong can find so much at which to grumble in its theatre. The costumes, too, designed by Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, were a fine piece of artistry, and helped to set a distinct hall-mark of quality on the whole performance. Needless to say, the house was as full as it could well be, and, to our way of thinking, the audience showed itself far more "live" and appreciative than is the wont of those who usually extend their patronage to the drama in this Colony.

At the rise of the curtain the National Anthem was sung by a large and excellent choir, the first and last verses in chorus, while the second verse was given as a solo by Mrs. Hill in a most pleasing manner. Mr. C. H. P. Hay then opened the proceedings with the Jester's Prologue from "Henry VIII," and the best praise that can be given him is the frank admission that he felt his part throughout, and compelled his audience to feel it. Only a real actor could have become—as he did, to the life—the genuine Tudor showman, holding his bearers breathless with curiosity as to what was to follow. Mr. Hay's Prologue was, down to the very last word, a wholly refined and forceful interpretation of the great master's lines.

The always-popular Hubert and Arthur scene from "King John" followed. Little Miss Veronica Butterfield made an ideal Prince Arthur; indeed she gave us one of the best bits of child-acting we have seen. The girl has ability decidedly above the average, and this has been satisfactorily developed by very efficient training. She was most convincingly pathetic throughout, and deserved to the full the prolonged applause accorded to her. Mr. Bullock was quite good too, as Hubert, though perhaps a trifle on the heavy side. As prelude to the next scene—Act II, Scene 3 of "Twelfth Night"—came a new setting of "Who is Silvia?" for chorus and orchestra; the work of Mr. Denman Fuller, and very fine work too, to which the choir did full justice.

The "Twelfth Night" excerpt was, by common consent, one of the special successes of the evening, and Mr. J. J. Dewar deserves particularly to be congratulated, for he was called upon, at a few hours' notice, to take the very difficult role of Malvolio, originally assigned to Mr. E. L. Sim—a fact which no one in the audience could possibly have guessed from his easy and clever handling of his part. Mr. Hay, as the Clown, again put in some ultra-delicate work, suggesting, without any artificiality of style, all the quaint mixture of pathos and semi-cynical humour that one associates with the "Fool" of old time. Mr. Northcote, as the bibulous and rollicking Sir Toby Belch, was positively priceless, and effectively convinced those present that Olivia would have been heartily glad to rid her house of such a noisy companion. Scarcely less successful was Mr. Leefe, in the more difficult part of the two: that of Sir Andrew Aguecheek. It takes a good man to play the fool well; and Mr. Leefe played it right excellently. It was good to see Mrs. William Logan back again on the City Hall stage. Her charm of manner and her beautifully distinct enunciation were as much marked as ever. Her "Maria" was as full of life as it could, possibly, be, and her

"business" was, in our opinion, easily superior to that of any other of last night's artists. The "Twelfth Night" scene was as near perfect as it could be, and was rendered all the funnier by the introduction of a little "spook" pigdin at the end, by the Clown.

The Hon. Mr. Oland Severn followed, with Jacques' soliloquy, which he recited very feelingly, even if he erred a little on the side of monotony. His make-up, it should be added, was first class. The "Midsummer Night's Dream" spectacle was another of the popular pieces of the evening. The baller, arranged by Mrs. Hay and Mrs. P. Tod, was to Mendelssohn's well-known *Rondo Capriccioso*—and we very greatly doubt the wisdom of the choice, for it meant that either the musicians, the dancers or the composer (or perhaps all three) must suffer some injustice. The Rondo in question is about as difficult a piece of music for dancers to follow as can well be conceived of, and the brilliant performance of Mrs. Tod (Titania) and her attendant sprites and fairies and elves was heavily discounted by this fact. Nor were things any better for the pianist, Miss Aileen Lillie, who was obliged, in places, to alter the time for the sake of the dancing. In all other respects the scene had everything to recommend it. The stage effects, the costumes and the wonderfully dainty movements and poses of some twenty little girls who took part in the ballet, constituted quite a little fairyland, and one would not, for a good deal, have missed the sight.

During the interval the band of the 25th Middlesex, under Mr. Lawrie Owen, played Richard Howgill's "Pastorale." This fine band is a very decided acquisition to the Colony, and the more Hongkong people hear of it the better pleased will they be. The first items of the second part of the programme were the two battle scenes and the celebrated soliloquy from "Hamlet"—the most ambitious attempt of the evening. Mr. Sinclair's Hamlet began somewhat unconvincingly, with a noticeable coldness and a hint of shyness; but it very rapidly improved, reaching a high pitch of excellence at the end of the first scene—which it preserved during the second and third. His conversational passes with Ophelia had a real-life stamp about them, and the soliloquy that precedes Ophelia's entry was given with the utmost sympathy. We have, it is true, seen Mr. Sinclair in parts which, in our opinion, suited him better, but to say so is not to detract from his unquestionably big showing last night. Miss Bets Hazeland has been well taught, and has obvious natural ability for stage work; her Ophelia was most highly creditable, and those who saw her will feel justified in expecting great things of her later. Mr. Bullock was far better as the Ghost than in the "King John" scene, and his deep voice was very much of an asset. His make-up was good, and he was thoroughly successful in producing the "thrill" that one naturally demands of such a character.

Mr. H. E. Mariel filled up the gap between "Hamlet" and the "Merry Wives of Windsor" scene by singing the song of Amiens ("As You Like It")—"Under the Greenwood Tree." This has been set by Mr. Norman Peterkin who, with Mr. Denman Fuller, was responsible for the huge success that attended the musical side of the evening's programme. The song is a fine, straightforward piece of music, admirably wedded to the words, and Mr. Mariel interpreted it so well that the audience showed strong disposition to break the rule that forbade encores.

The two "Merry Wives" scenes afforded scope for some exceptionally good acting by Mrs. Hay (Mistress Page) and Mrs. E. Davidson (Mistress Ford). Both were beautifully garbed, and their performance throughout was quite of the best; full of spirit and, in both cases, with a very clever underlying note of honest anger at Falstaff's amorous proposals. That versatile man Mr. Hay was as good in Falstaff as in the Jester's part. And this is no small tribute, for it is quite apparent that the role is one that is all too easy to overdo and to render farcical. Shakespeare intended Falstaff to be a real human being

and not a mere buffoon; and Mr. Hay's acting showed that he realised this.

Ariel's song "Full Fathom Five," set for chorus and orchestra by Charles Wood, came as a pleasing interlude, and was succeeded by King Henry's speech before the walls of Harfleur, in which Mr. Sinclair made a most satisfactory heroic figure and displayed his remarkable gift for elocution to positively the best advantage. Mrs. Logan followed with Rosalind's Epilogue—one of the daintiest pieces of work that we have seen this very able artist undertake. Here again her absolute naturalness and the clearness of her wording won her the house's ungrudging admiration.

The concluding item was the epilogue from Edgar's "Banner of St. George," sung in splendid style by the chorus, and ending with a well-executed tableau—a vision of St. George—in which the Saint was finely impersonated by Mr. F. A. Mackintosh. The whole programme is a standing proof that Hongkong can "do things" when it chooses, and we would offer very hearty congratulations to all concerned—with special reference to Mr. Sinclair, the producer.

The chorus was as follows:—Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Cossart, Miss Cress, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edkins, Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Griffin, Miss Goodall, Miss Grogan, Mrs. W. M. Humphreys, Miss Hickie, Miss Jack, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss A. Lillie, Miss H. Lillie, Miss Dorothy May, Miss E. Mow Fung, Miss L. Neave, Miss Piers, Miss Packham, Miss A. Robson, Miss Richards, Miss J. Rodger, Mrs. Stringer, Miss Stone, Mrs. Stark, Miss Scott, Miss Sells, Mrs. A. E. Wright, Miss L. White, Mrs. Warden, Miss Withnell, Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Goodall, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Stubbings, Mrs. Soeters, Miss Williams, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. C. Edgcombe, Mr. D. M. Goodall, Mr. A. B. Harne, Mr. H. Hayward, Mr. T. Hitt, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. G. H. Platt, Mr. F. Schnepel, Mr. F. Stannard, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. F. A. Biden, Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. W. W. Dell, Mr. W. J. Dexter, Mr. W. H. Edmonds, Mr. J. W. Frost, Mr. A. H. Greenfield, Mr. G. H. Haskett, Mr. J. Ince, Mr. G. H. Piers, Mr. S. Paul, Mr. H. L. Stringer, Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. E. Smith, and Mr. A. E. Wright. The thanks of the St. George's Day Committee and the organisers of "Scenes from Shakespeare" are due to the following ladies and gentlemen for their kind services:—To Mrs. C. H. P. Hay—for designing and supervising the making of the costumes. To Mr. Denman Fuller—for writing the incidental music, doing part of the orchestrating, training the chorus and supervising the music generally; also for doing all the lighting. To Mr. W. A. Cornell—for all stage construction. To Mr. A. M. Preston—for prompting and assisting on the stage. To Mr. G. Duncan—for designing and making the armour worn by St. George. To the men of H. M. S. Tamar for decorating the theatre. To the ladies and gentlemen assisting in the choral items. Thanks to the generosity of a private donor, the cost of production has been entirely covered, so that the gross proceeds of this performance will be paid into the St. George's Day Charity Fund. Thanks are also due to:—Messrs. Montrie & Co., Ltd., Mr. G. Martin, of Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd., Messrs. the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Messrs. Kayamally & Co., Messrs. Bon Tin, Messrs. A. Men and Hing Cheong, Madame Flint, Miss Fairall, Messrs. Kwong Tey Loy, the Hongkong Telegraph, the South China Morning Post, the Hongkong Daily Press, and the China Mail.

A German Secret Code. According to the Hague correspondent of the Morning Post, it is now believed in Germany that the United States is in possession of the key to the German secret code. German officials are reported to be convinced that it was not through Mexico that the United States learned the contents of the famous Zimmerman Note.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF
PRIME & DELICIOUS
AUSTRALIAN
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GERMAN DRUGS.

Our Independence of Enemy Products.

"The jeremiads uttered by some would lead us to believe that Germany was the source of all drugs of any importance," said Mr. F. A. Hocking, of the London Hospital, at the Society of Arts.

Mr. Hocking said that of 80 vegetable drugs used at the London Hospital, few were produced in the Central Empires. Those imported from Germany—such as acornite, belladonna, valerian, and so forth—could be obtained elsewhere, and some of them had always grown in this country. The same was largely true of animal substances (except lanoline), of alkaloids such as morphine, and of compounds such as ether and chloroform.

Our dependence on Germany was for "synthetic" such as salicylic, novocain, phenacetin, resorcin, aspirin, and similar drugs, but these were now being manufactured in large quantities in this country.

A difficulty was in the supply of potash and bromine, the first of which had largely been supplied by Germany, but other sources were now being hoped for.

If we were to cope with strenuous efforts to regain the trade enjoyed by the enemy before the war, State aid in some form seemed necessary. Duty-free alcohol was a necessity, while the medical profession should aid by not preferring, as hitherto, the German products.

SHIPOWNER'S MAXIMS.

Sir W. Runciman's Advice to Ministers.

Sir Walter Runciman, Bart., M.P., head of the Moor Line of cargo steamships, presiding at the annual meeting of the company at Newcastle said that the question arose whether anything had been done since the war to help to push on the building of ships and the tilling of land.

"Let me give these admonitions to the numberless departments which are always preaching about our duty and our faults," said Sir Walter:—

Drop your advertising and your waste of public money.

Stop your talk of standardised ships.

Get to work on duplicate types. There are hundreds of them. Give the orders to shipbuilders who have been accustomed for half a century to produce them fortnightly and monthly.

Arm all merchant vessels with guns that will outrange those in German submarines.

Destroy the raiders.

Cease wasting men and money over the creation of fancy new departments.

Window-dressing is not business. Stop it, and concentrate on the production and completion of ships.

Don't frighten the public by words. Reassure them by deeds.

"I do not think you will find in any period of our history," said Sir Walter Runciman, "a single instance where the wholesome vitality of our indispensable well-being have been so ruthlessly attacked by some pretentious gentlemen who have no trace of high commercial thought in them and a total lack of commercial experience."

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending April 21, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 16 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$11,740	\$212,288
Last Year: ...	15,947	204,032
Increase: ...		8,256
Decrease: ...	4,207	

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

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THERE is a vacancy in the Victoria Gaol for a Hospital Warden.

Salary:—\$960 to \$1,200 per annum on completion of a year's satisfactory probation, together with \$40 per month. House Allowance.

Candidates must be under 35 years of age, of good education, character and physique.

Knowledge of Medicine not essential as a suitable man will be instructed.

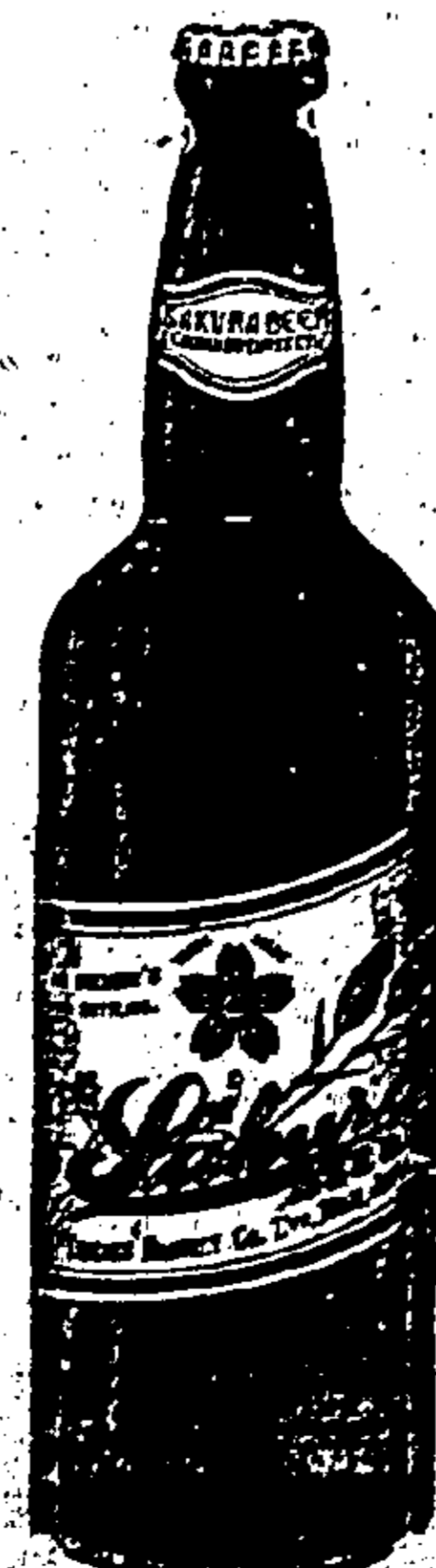
Further particulars can be obtained by personal application at Victoria Gaol between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

No application will be received after the 30th instant.

C. McI. MESSER

Superintendent, Victoria Gaol.

SAKURA BEER



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- 2434 { Gipsy Serenade. ... Waltz. ... Band.
- 2411 { Joy Ride. Lady. ... Waltz. ... Band.
- 2447 { Somewhere a Voice. ... Waltz. Orchestra.
- 2397 { Morning Glory. ... Waltz. ... Band.
- 2447 { Little Grey Home. Waltz. Orchestra.
- 2397 { Where My Caravan. ... Waltz. ... Band.
- 2397 { Tres Chic. ... (One Step). Orchestra.
- 2397 { Get Out & Get Under. ... Waltz. ... Band.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
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VICTORIA, H.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.	Sawa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	(TUES., 1st May, at noon. (WED., 9th May, at noon.
COCHIN via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	(THURSDAY, 11th May.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Ceylon.	SKatori Maru Capt. A. Kon T. 21,000 Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	(SUN., 29th Apr., at 11 a.m. (SATUR., 12th May, at 11 a.m. (FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
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Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	11th June.
Shinjo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Peria Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$437.50. (£122).

To San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.

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SHANGHAI	Anhui	29th Apr. at 11 p.m.

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Tjikini		in port	25th Apr.	SHANGHAI
Tjilatjap		8th May	14th May	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

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Through bills of lading are issued to all Southern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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SHIPPING NEWS

China Mail S.S. Co.

San Francisco, April 12.—The China Mail Steamship Company has purchased the steamship "Congress" for \$1,000,000 from her present owners, the Pacific Coast Company. The vessel is of 7,850 gross tonnage, and will be placed in the oriental trade. "Manila Bulletin."

French Shipping Restrictions. Paris, March 1.—An official decree has been promulgated stipulating that every foreign vessel of over a thousand tons chartered by the public service by a French company or a private French citizen must be provided with an authorisation from the Under Secretary of Transport before proceeding from a foreign port to a port in European France and before sailing in ballast from any French port for a foreign destination.

Construction of Passenger

Steamers.

Notwithstanding the representations made in the autumn of 1915, in regard to the new rules to be put into force by the Board of Trade on the 1st January, 1916, these regulations have been issued. There has been some difference of opinion among ship-owners as to the effect of these rules, but recently it was possible to take joint action, and a committee was appointed in November, 1916, consisting of the President, Mr. Robert Corry, Mr. J. A. Potter, and Mr. Kenneth S. Anderson, K.C.M.G., in conjunction with a committee appointed by the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, to make representations to the Board of Trade. This committee have invited Mr. Geo. J. Carter (of Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Noel Peck (of Messrs. Barclay, Curle and Co.), Mr. H. B. Rowell (of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Ltd.), and Lord Inverclyde to join them in their deliberations.

Foreign-Built Ships for Norway.

The United States Consul General at Christiania, writes that the report that appeared in the American Press to the effect that Norway had passed a law forbidding the placing of contracts for new tonnage in foreign countries is incorrect. No such law has been passed, but the Norwegian Department of Finance did recently publish a warning to the Bank of Norway and other similar financial institutions, and especially to the savings banks, urging them not to assist further shipbuilding enterprises in foreign yards for Norwegian account. The appeal was the result of a recommendation made at a meeting held in Christiania recently, presided over by the Prime Minister, for the purpose of discussing what steps could be taken to put a stop to the excessive building abroad of ships for Norwegian owners. One person at this meeting expressed the opinion that the value of the ships ordered amounted to 160,000,000 dollars.

Danish Shipbuilding Boom.

The different Danish provincial towns have been awaiting the result of the proposals to lay down further shipbuilding yards, but the difficulties of securing the necessary capital has as a rule been the reason why many of the projects have been given up; thus the plans were worked out some time ago for the construction of a large yard near Korsor, north of Rebers Klint, for which a concession was applied for from the Town Council and the Government. The promoters had for the purpose already secured about 13 acres of land on which to construct three large slips for the building of steamers up to 20,000 tons deadweight, the construction of a dry dock of 1.9 metres by 31 metres, two patent slip, building of mechanics' shops and works, and dwellings for 600 workers. Since then, however, nothing has been heard of the project, and it is therefore supposed that unexpected difficulties have put hindrances in the way of realising the enterprise. As it is pointed out by shipbuilding experts it is easy enough to erect buildings and construct dry docks, etc., but where is the machinery for the works an the materials for shipbuilding purposes to be secured, and most important of all, where are the mechanics for constructing the ships to come from. The already established Danish shipbuilding yards, notwithstanding the increasing shortage of shipbuilding materials, are unable to procure the necessary number of skilled hands which they urgently require. The prospects of floating capital for these projected shipbuilding yards are therefore not very great.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON: | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 24th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 25th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Fatshan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. MANNING 559 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTIAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
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NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
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THEATRE.

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OF

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD."

The first Comedy Serial ever Screened.

14 EPISODES.

Featuring Burr Mc Intosh,
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From the stories of George Randolph Chester.

You all know Wallingford. You all know Blackie Daw. You have been reading about them for years in Chester's clever stories. Wallingford the suave, Wallingford the oily, Wallingford the unctious, Wallingford the persuasive, Wallingford the magnificent bluff, Wallingford the man who sells things he hasn't, and buys things he can't pay for. In short, Wallingford of the enormous "FRONT" has fascinated millions of readers. See him in the Pathe's Comedy Serial at the VICTORIA THEATRE on Tuesday, 24th April.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"S.S. TJISONDARI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 29th April, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 2nd May, 1917, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th April, 1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISEI.

S.S. "KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 25th April, at 5 p.m., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 29th April, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo, will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 1st May, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 14th May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1917.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	30, Apr.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	9, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakau	J.C.J. L.	20, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	23, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	11, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	11, June.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	3, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	12, July.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	24, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. Co.	24, Apr.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	24, Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	B. & S.	24, Apr.
Shanghai	Tyikini	J.C.J. L.	25, Apr.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	26, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	26, Apr.
Shanghai	Szechuen	B. & S.	26, Apr.
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	29, Apr.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	29, Apr.
Haiphong	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	1, May.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	1, May.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, May.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5, May.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	10, May.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	12, May.
Kobe	Tyikatap	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
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Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
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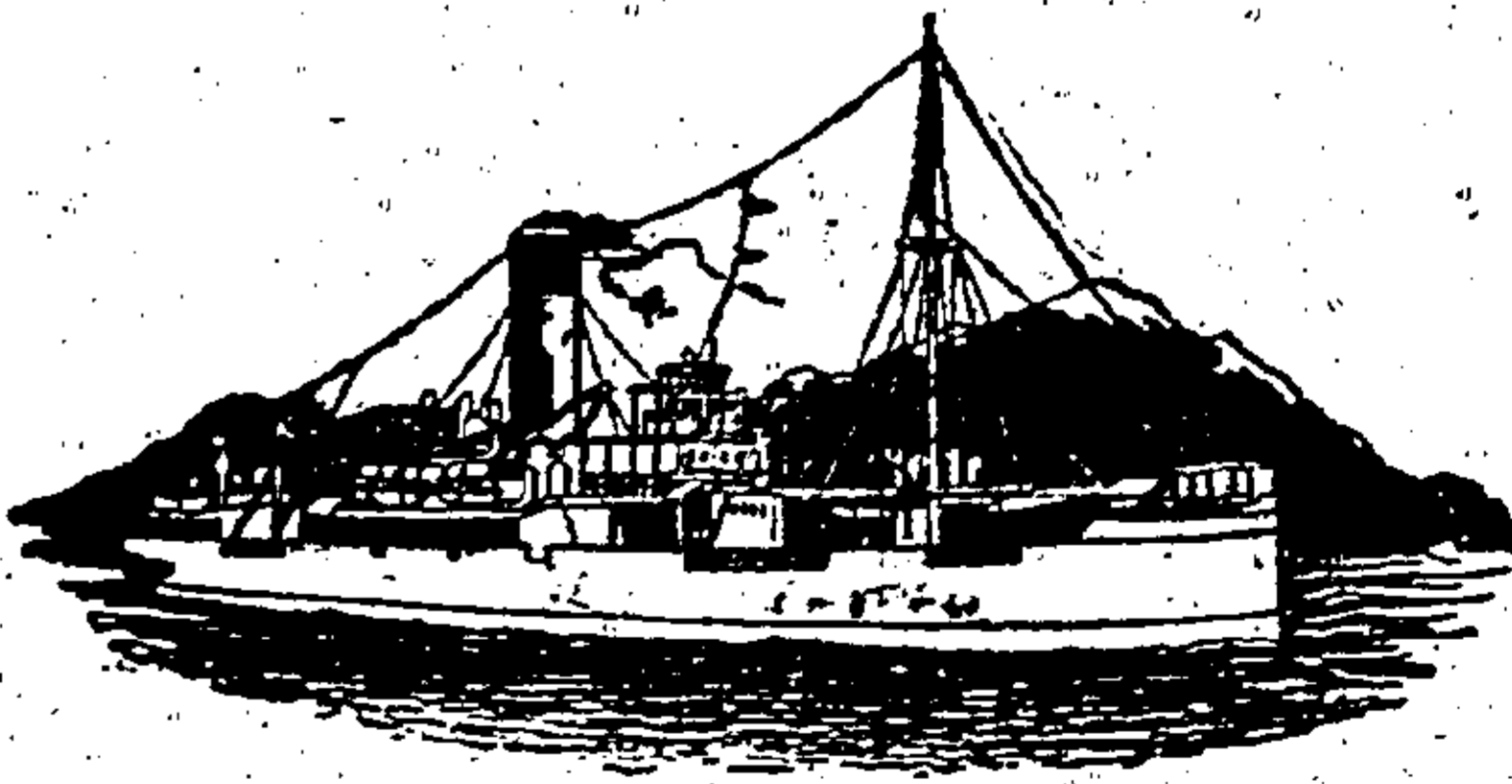
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

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Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

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Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
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CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"BRANDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 30th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th April, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1917.

BARBER LINE OF

STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"EGREMONT CASTLE,"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before noon, to-day. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 14th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

NOTICES.

TSANG FOOK.

At Wanchai Road, Telephone
PIANO & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNING & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED, WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED, LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongery, Fire Iron and Machinery. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 24 and 27, Ring Lane Street, (Old River, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 516.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, April 23. An official message from Mesopotamia says: The enemy force which General Maude defeated and practically wiped out on April 18 was a Turkish detachment on the left bank of the Tigris holding the Shatt-el-Adham line and not as previously cabled. Our right flank on the right bank of the Tigris opposite the northern flank of the enemy's Istabulat position advanced one mile during the night of April 19 and 20. We captured on April 21 part of the front line of the Istabulat position, making prisoners of 230.

BELGIUM'S NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Amsterdam, April 23. A message from Berlin states that General Falkenhause has been appointed Governor General of Belgium.

RUSSIANS TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Petrograd, April 23. The Minister M. Gutchkoff, on route for Rumania, received delegates from the Russian armies operating in Rumania and exhorted them on the necessity of fighting to the last.

THE BALFOUR COMMISSION.

Washington, April 23. The Balfour Commission has arrived and was received by Mr. Lansing and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, being given an oration by the crowds. The city was beflagged with the Allies' colours.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Washington, April 23. The State Department has published a report by Mr. Whitlock the ex-Minister to Belgium, on the Belgian deportations which says: "The Germans have lighted an inextinguishable fire of hatred among the Belgians by the cold and calculated deed, which was so cruelly executed that even German soldiers wept."

EGYPTIAN FIGHTING.

London, April 23. An official message from Egypt states: "We consolidated the ground gained and are now in contact with the enemy's main position covering Gaza. This extends from the sea-coast near Sheikh Ahmed, through Ali Muntar to eastwards of the town and thence south-easterly to Abuhaleira. We took 200 prisoners on the 19th inst."

ALLIED AIR MASTERY.

Paris, April 23. The French aviation corps has congratulated the British corps upon their superiority over their adversaries, which they never lost during the recent engagements. They thankfully acknowledge British aid and express amazement at the British airmen's exploits, which they are ambitious to emulate. It is confirmed that the German aviation losses in the last few days have been double the losses of the Allies.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Junk People Sent to Gaol.

The April Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies), the case heard being that in which two men, named respectively Chan Kwong and Cheung Fun, were charged with robbery on January 11, stealing from a man named Kwok Yek \$300, one gold chain, a pair of gold bangles, 24 pieces of clothing, and one piece of canvas. A woman, named Kwok Kan Mei, was charged with receiving \$130, well knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. G. N. Orme appeared to prosecute, and the prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were not represented.

When charged, the first defendant said he only assisted to row the boat.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. H. B. Sequeira, W. C. Jackson, H. P. Allgood, J. V. Bragg, J. J. Isaac, G. Hagg and S. Greenfield.

In outlining the case, Mr. Orme said that there was an armed robbery on a junk which was going from Shaikwan to Hongkong, the origin of which, he thought, would be found to be Shaikwan and spite between rival junks carrying salt fish from Shaikwan to Hongkong. The junk on which the woman prisoner was employed formerly due most of the fish-carrying business, but later on, the complainant's junk entered into the trade and largely out of the other junk out. A few days before the robbery, the woman prisoner, the first prisoner went out in a sampson, and it would be proved that they were discussing the possibility of robbing the rival junk. On the day before the robbery, a Taping class of boat, Tai Kok Sui, and, proceeding to the small village on the Kowloon side of the harbor, near to the present Works, took on a

number of men, among whom were the two men prisoners. Proceeding across the harbour, the boat anchored near Shaikwan and waited for the complainant's junk to leave Shaikwan. Very early on the morning of January 12, the junk left for Hongkong as usual, and as it passed Quarry Bay, the Taping boat rowed up, the men, some armed with revolvers and others with knives, boarding the junk. They forced the complainant and his crew into the hold and then ransacked the junk, stealing the articles mentioned in the charge. As it was not light, the occupants of the junk could not recognise their assailants, but a fisherman at work near by, recognised the two male prisoners as they were leaving the junk later. It was from his information that the men were arrested, and other information led to the woman being arrested and the recovery of part of the property. In their statements the prisoners had rather implicated each other. The second man admitted rowing out, and the woman said she had received the money, but did not know that it was stolen.

Evidence was then called bearing out this statement. His Lordship sentenced the two men to seven years' hard labour each, the first to receive ten strokes of the birch, and the second fifteen strokes. The woman was sent to prison for two years.

Home Nursing Examination.

At an examination in home nursing held recently at the Government Civil Hospital by Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Honorary Examiner, the following candidates from the Helena May Institute Class were successful:—Mrs. Goldsmith and Mrs. Mansfield (Nursing Practitioner); Mrs. Alabaster, Miss Evans, Miss Victoria To Tung, Miss Rebecca Jodah; Miss Dorothy Lander and Miss Mary Piercy (1st certificates); Mrs. Hickling, L.R.C.P. and S. was the Hon. Lecturer to the Class.

CANTON BANK FRAUD.

Deaths which Make Proceedings Impossible.

An echo to the Canton Bank fraud, which occupied the time of the Supreme Court some weeks ago, was heard at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Lam Yo-sang was charged that, in the month of October, 1913, he procured one Chung Kee to obtain from the Bank of Canton the sum of \$10,000, by false pretences.

Mr. A. M. Preston, appearing on behalf of the Bank, said he regretted he could not offer the evidence he thought he would be able to do. This prosecution arose out of proceedings so long ago as 1913. In that year, a man named Tam Cho-tin deposited \$10,000 with the Bank of Canton, and a month or two later the Canton Bank was served with a garnishee order in original jurisdiction, and paid over the \$10,000 into Court, naturally concluding that it had finished with the matter. In 1916, the widow of the real man who deposited the money produced deposit notes, and letters of administration, and endeavoured to obtain the money. In recent proceedings at the Supreme Court it was made clear that the proceedings in 1913 were bogus. The Bank considered it its duty to assist in the arrest of the perpetrators, and offered a reward of \$1,000. In consequence of that, information was received and defendant was arrested. It was believed that the man in the dock was the defendant in the bogus action, and that Chung Kee, for whose arrest a reward had also been offered, was the plaintiff. Since the arrest of the defendant it had come to their knowledge that Chung Kee was dead. The writ in the bogus proceedings was served by the Head Bailiff, Mr. Leonard, but he was now unfortunately dead. The best source of evidence of identification they could get was thus lost to them. One other witness they had been able to get down from the country after a great deal of trouble, but he did not identify defendant. The Bank had done all it could to trace the culprits of the fraud, and to have them punished, but the deaths of valuable witnesses had made it impossible to offer evidence.

His Worship discharged defendant.

WOMEN AS SOLICITORS.

Second Reading of Bill Passed.

The House of Lords gave a second reading last month to the Bill providing that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from being admitted as a practising solicitor. Lord Buckmaster having spoken in support of the measure, the Lord Chancellor said the Government had decided to leave the question entirely to the judgment of the House. Personally he did not think women should take part in a profession that was incompatible with the proper functions of women as the head of a home and mother of a family.

Lord Sumner did not think the passing of the Bill was going to interfere with women's sphere, nor did he imagine it was going to be a stepping-stone to the Bar and the Woolstack. He was unable to see what danger to the administration of justice was to be apprehended from the admission of women as solicitors. What he did fear was that their lack of practical knowledge of business would handicap them, and that they would drift into the dull drudgery of office work as clerks.

Lord Loreburn said although he was opposed to woman's suffrage, he saw no reason why a woman should not enter a profession that she was qualified to fill. What was required of a solicitor was integrity and intelligence, and women were quite equal to men in that respect.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—The appointment of a Committee to enquire into the teaching of English in Chinese schools, your leader of Tuesday last, and the remarks on education in Hongkong published in the N. C. Daily News, impel me to ask the following questions:—

1. Is the teaching of English in the British schools so perfect that it does not require looking into also?

Are all the other subjects so well taught that they do not require consideration?

Whether, if a proper system of teaching was adopted in all the schools, British and Chinese alike, the number of subjects might be increased instead of reduced?

With regard to the teaching of English in the British schools, it is the opinion of many of the parents that, to say the least of it, it is not good. The children are not taught the roots or derivations of words, neither are they taught to use a dictionary. Some of the children that were sent up for the Senior & Junior University Examination had not the faintest idea of the meaning of words which they were using in everyday conversation.

As regards other subjects, take geometry. Is it conceivable that geometry could be taught, or learned by anyone, unless the problems were worked out on paper, and yet, to my certain knowledge, the attempt has been made in one of the schools, and was carried on until a complaint was made about it.

In arithmetic, sums were worked out in the class and homework books and the scholars were not allowed to put down the questions, so that unless the sums were very simple, neither the scholars nor anyone else could tell what the working meant without referring to the arithmetic book. I wonder what help an engineer or architect would get from his notebook if he simply put down the working of the problems which occur in his work without knowing very clearly what the working referred to? In my opinion, a scholar's exercise books should take the place of the engineer's notebook, so that he could refer back and see what he had been doing previously.

These, and many other examples which I could give, go to show the necessity for an all-round enquiry into the subject of education in the Colony.

I would now touch on the reasons for what I have already stated.

One of the excuses put forward as the cause of the backwardness of the pupils in the British schools is the difficulty of teaching children who are so widely different in their standard of knowledge, and yet 20 or 30 years ago it was quite a common thing for one master to teach a school of 50 boys, whose ages ranged from 6 to 17, and still give them a good education. Is it not the system that is bad?

Again, there are very few persons that take any interest in the British schools, including the parents. One of our unofficial members of the Legislative Council did not know until recently where the schools were! The schools are seldom, if ever, visited by anyone whose interest would tend to give the teachers the proper enthusiasm for their work, whereas these same persons have plenty of time to give to the foreign schools. How many times has the Director of Education been into the British Schools, or any other school for the matter of that, during the past three years? And yet the Colony is paying him £1,150 a year at least, and for what? Nothing! Does that not require looking into also? There are three British schools in the Colony, not counting the military school, having a total of about 150 children, an average of one teacher to 10 scholars, and yet the education is bad.

According to recent cables, the Home Government has come to the conclusion that more money must be spent to enable British

HIS CHRISTIAN WIFE.

Chinese, Spouse and a Chopper.

The hearing was continued, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, of the case in which a Chinese who has just returned to the Colony after a long residence abroad, is charged with cutting and wounding his Chinese wife, who called upon him and asked him why he had not contributed to her maintenance, and whether he was going to do so now.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for defendant, and Mr. D'Almada for complainant.

A woman said she had stayed at the house for three nights and on the morning of the trouble she saw complainant rush out and cut herself with the chopper.

The Christian wife of defendant, who said her name was Alida Ationg, stated that she heard a woman's voice, on the night in question, and then her husband went out and told the woman to go away. She gave him a whistle and he went out again and blew it. She heard her husband say: "Why are you cutting yourself?" Witness saw complainant throw the chopper at the feet of her husband. She knew that according to Chinese law complainant was husband's wife. She knew complainant had wanted defendant to leave her (witness) but he would not do so. She was keeping her husband, and paid money to the other wife.

Mr. D'Almada said that defendant went abroad and, when he became a Christian, thought that he ought to have a Christian wife too, and took one unto himself.

A fine of \$10 was imposed, and defendant was bound over to be of good behaviour for six months.

children to compete with Germans, and it is high time that not only the local Government, but the heads of firms and, in fact, every Briton, came to recognise the fact that the best education possible should be available for the British children of the Colony.

This, I think, could be best brought about by having one central school for all British children, where they could be taught by about the same number of teachers as are at present on the staff of the Victoria or Kowloon schools. But the teaching staff must be properly qualified, and if such teachers were provided, together with the University, there would be little reason for many of us to send our children home to be educated.

At the present moment there is a site which is admirably suited for the purpose, viz. the old German Club. But the Government will say:—"It is out of the question; we have no money for such a place." Supposing they have not, is it not in the interests of the British firms in the Colony to provide such a school for their own flesh and blood, and if they came forward and offered the building, could the Government then refuse to supply an adequate and properly qualified teaching staff? I think not, especially if every British parent demanded it as a right, and it is time the British community had some right in the Colony. This proposition has been criticised as charity, but I fail to see where it comes in. Was it charity to give large sums of money to build the University? If it was not, and I have never heard it said that it was, why should this proposal be charity either?

I trust that every Briton in this Colony will give this matter his earnest consideration, especially the heads of firms, who, by putting up the money for such a school, would do so not as a gift, but as an investment, as they would then be able, later on, to draw on the young men and women of the Colony, as they have been forced to do more or less lately, young men and women who would be well educated, used to the climate and to the local language and conditions. How much better would they now be served had such conditions prevailed in the past?

Yours, etc.,
INTERESTED.
Hongkong, April 24, 1917.

GRAND HOTEL.

St. George's Day Dinner.

A fairly well-attended dinner was held at the Grand Hotel last night, in honour of St. George's Day, the proceeds being devoted to the Air Fund. The building had been very nicely decorated with bunting, by men from H.M.S. Tamar, under the direction of Warrant Officer Wallace, and a good band played high-class selections during the meal. The dinner was served in the best style and the menu provided everything that could well be desired. During the evening, the child of the house, little Lillah, clad in a very becoming arrangement of Union Jacks, wandered about with a collecting-box on behalf of the Air Fund, and so successful was she that her takings reached somewhere about a hundred and six dollars.

After dinner a very good variety entertainment was given by some service men, whose performance was keenly appreciated by the many visitors. As these artists are leaving the Colony shortly the management is, we understand, giving them a complimentary dinner on Thursday night.

A RETURNED BANISHEE.

At the Police Court this afternoon, a Chinese named Wong Yau, alias Lui Tsun and Lui Hon, was charged with returning from banishment.

The defendant was sent away from the Colony in 1914 for ten years, he being thought dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony, and also for obtaining his living by stealing. He returned in 1915 and was sentenced to six months' hard labour, as well as banished for a further period of twenty years. Four days ago he was arrested in Yau-mai.

His Worship (Mr. J. E. Wood) committed the man to the next Criminal Sessions.

OUR BUSY SHIPYARDS.

14,000 more Workmen than when War broke out.

Sir L. Chiozza Money stated in Parliament recently, with reference to the position of the Mercantile Marine, that the Controller of Shipping deemed it to be his duty to hope for the best, and prepare for the worst.

Economy had been effected in regard to the ships used for naval and military purposes, although a very considerable proportion of shipping had been used in connection with the special efforts now being made.

A very considerable amount of new construction was proceeding. They were accelerating every useful vessel by every means in their power, and were retarding the construction of any vessel which did not well serve the national needs at this time.

There were now 14,000 more men working in the shipyards than when war broke out.

In paying a tribute to the gallantry of the men in our merchant service, Sir Chiozza Money said that a few days ago a ship was sunk by a submarine and 24 of the crew were saved. Some members of the crew took to open boats and were exposed for ten hours in bitter weather with hardly a rag to their backs. On landing they came to London, and the first thing they did was to enter the offices of the owners and engage to go to sea again.

That was a fair sample of what was being done by our sailors from day to day. The policy of German terrorism had entirely failed.

"Elijah" Proceeds.

As the result of the selections from the "Elijah" arranged by Mr. Denman Fuller and given with the permission of the Church Body in the Cathedral on Good Friday last, he has sent the sum of \$1,052.98 to the Bad Cross and Prisoners of War Funds. This is by far the largest collection ever obtained in the Cathedral, and Mr. Denman Fuller wishes to take this opportunity of thanking all those ladies and gentlemen who took part for their services, and who made such a splendid result possible.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Work of the Hongkong Auxiliary.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society is to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Kowloon, on Monday next at 6 p.m. The Bishop of Victoria is to preside, and addresses will be delivered by Lieut. Lee (25 Bait. Middlesex Regiment) and the Rev. H. E. Anderson, sub-agent of the Society.

The report states that the Bible Book and Tract Depot, now reorganised, has been the centre of distribution for 1,278 Bibles, 2,557 Testaments and 2,385 separate portions of Scripture, in all 6,191 volumes. The significance of these figures lies in the variety of languages they represent, in the demand for Bible teaching that grows out of the evangelistic efforts of the Chinese Churches; and in the special Bible-class work, which is one of the best signs that the Churches are seeking to put on strength and rise to the level of their responsibility toward the less instructed. It may also be hoped that the figures point to advance as respects Bible reading in Chinese homes.

The report also records the fact that in China during the year there were placed in circulation by the Bible Society 2,371,480 copies of the Scriptures in the language of the people, a factor which is of large moment when it is borne in mind that distribution is by sales.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. HAIHONG, from Foochow, on Apr. 22.
Connor Mrs Geo W Robbins
Clarke M O Sharp A H
Draper C E

Allen Mrs & Miss Orchard Rev & Mrs J J M L
Blackburn Mrs E J Farrett Mr & Mrs Burton Mrs A G
Brough Mrs E Gordon W
Cook Rev & Mrs Robertson Miss L
W J Schofield Rev & Mrs B
Crowe W F Wiggins Mr & Mrs F P
McCrea Capt S

Brett W Paul Dr D B
Brett Reed C E
Brett Master Scott Mr & Mrs
Bamford R H
Booth W H Simpson H W
Bosworth E Gordon W
Knight C Turner C H
Kash Ong-huch Tan Lee-poh
Ling A Virgo G G
Lapapote C Wilkey Dr G

Anderson Mr & Mrs Russell Miss
Manzess M & Miss de

Per s.s. KOREA MARU, from San Francisco, on April 23.

Adler E S Klempner L O
Albertson Mr & Mrs Kleinmiller Mrs E H
E J Kleinmiller Miss M A
Abbott G H Leonard Mrs G H
Allen Mrs K D Lyons Mrs P
Barr Mrs M C Linton W C
Butts Mrs S M Lucas Mr & Mrs
Borton Mrs A H S E
Brown C H Leybold H
Bueno L E M Lewis Mrs M E
Bueno A E L McGee Mrs C D
Chapman Mrs J W Millen Mrs L
Cushingham J S K Merrill A
Chan Chow Mole Mrs S R
Chan Kwok-chun Mole Miss H C
Chan Ah Gee Mrs Maung Tong-ping Mrs
Dunn Mrs M Manderfeld F L
Dustalla L T Miyasaki T
Downey Miss A New Frank
Dryden J F Orlis C E
Dryden Mrs J E O'Malley Miss A
Franklin E S Pettitt Mr & Mrs
Freeman O A H Pettitt Mrs B
Foulke Mr & Mrs Pong Y Y J
Fujiwara Miss P Pearson Miss Edith
Francis Mrs P Parker Mrs L P
Francisco Mr & Mrs Poid Miss H
Francis Mrs P Robinson Mrs T F
Fukutani Mrs C Robinson Miss
Gandy D E Romano Judge A J
Glover Mrs B M Romano Miss T del
Guerrara M Romano Miss L del
Gomez Thomas Romano Master F del
Grillo Mr & Mrs Romano Master M del
Grillo Miss J Sy Cip Mrs A L
Grillo Mrs L Suenah L C
Hawwood C H Thomson Mr & Mrs
Howells J W O G
Jacobs F Vitchakovsky N
Joan Mrs C Williams G E
Killion F S Yong Wei-chai

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—For One Year from beginning June FULLY FURNISHED FLAT First Floor No. 10, Queen's Gardens, Electric Light, Separate Kitchen, Pantry and half share Tennis Court. Suitable for married couple. Apply "Flat 10" Hongkong Telegraph.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Negative Religion.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"Thus Jehu destroyed Baal out of Israel."—2 Kings 10:28. "But Jehu took no heed to walk in the law of the Lord with all his heart."—v. 31.

The name of Jehu, the son of Nimshi, has passed into a proverb for his furious chariot-driving. It is a pity that when he mounted the chariot of reform he reined up so soon, for on that he certainly drove fast, but not nearly far enough. When the iniquities of the house of Ahab could be borne no longer, Jehu, anointed by Elisha's messenger, set forth on that whirlwind revolution which soon left not a member of the royal house alive nor an avowed Baal worshipper in the land. The downward course was sharply arrested. Unfortunately, however, the upward path was not pursued. Jehu's zeal for the Lord slackened when it ceased to be a fight against Baal. Just that one short impetuous rush of destruction and iconoclasm, and after that the seven and twenty years of this mighty captain's reign are flat and fruitless. It is an old and oft-repeated lesson that reform is not completed but only has begun when abuses have been swept away.

In one of His most striking parables, our Saviour told of a house swept and garnished, and the evil tenant driven out of it. But there the good work stopped, and before long the house was in even worse hands and worse condition. Men of sinful life will often make a clean sweep, in some fit of diabolical, of their evil habits, but if you know much about human nature you know that such a man is in the slipperiest of places unless he follows on to "walk in the law of the Lord with all his heart." There is important testimony with regard to reformed opium-eaters, for instance, that unless such become really Christian they nearly always slip back into the old ways. Trouble comes, or sickness, or they have no resource or consolation, so fly to the old solace. From what one has seen of the results of drink among Europeans, that is easy to believe. Terrible was the verdict I heard once from a medical man on two such cases here: "The best to hope for is that they may get to the front and be shot." I know a better. It lies in the word "conversion," but that sovereign remedy cannot be brought to bear like the swallowing of a drug. It requires a whole-hearted hatred of the sin, and not mere disgust with the consequences of it, and that is the rock on which our efforts at self-reform too often come to grief. Getting rid of false gods is a small matter if the true god be not put over our lives—but the mass of men appear to live and die in the delusion that the other commandments can be kept while the first and greatest is neglected or even derided: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart."

Christian living only begins with refraining from doing wrong things. "If any man will come after Me," said the Lord, "let him deny himself." Was that all? No; only the beginning. "And take up his cross, and follow Me." Go, move, walk, in the law of the Lord with all your heart, if you would enter into life. Short of that we only enter into dullness, which is death in life, like those 27 ignoble years of Jehu's reign after the swift spasm of reform, the excitement of Baal service gone, with nothing to take its place and provide fresh interest. That is what Christian religion seems to the outsider. It seems to him to be the great negation, its burden a constant "you must not," "you ought not," about a number of things he very much likes to do.

The outsider, dull and prejudiced though he may be, would have less excuse if we who are not outsiders were not ourselves so apt to regard the pulling down of Baal's altars as the main matter, instead of only a preliminary. Jehu came short because he "took no heed" to move on in the right way after his promising start. We can but suppose that this man, satisfied and uncaring, laid aside his zeal after it had brought him life's secondary prizes. He is like many more; "Success" is the grave of much enthusiasm.

Now, as to Christian living, we know that certainly does not progress unless heed is given. Also it is the easiest thing to withhold the needed attention. Having once made a beginning, people are apt to suppose that "life and godliness" will develop of themselves. Young people are "confirmed," or under some other form introduced into adult membership of our Churches, and too often the step is thought of as final, whereas it is but introductory. They need less to be confirmed as to present standing than enthusiasm for future progress. They have only reached a starting point; the course is yet to be run, or rather, keeping to the word of my text, walked. For that word here conveys a telling suggestion. Walking is little to the taste of an impetuous chariotist. Jehu was the very man for a wild rush. You could tell him far away by the dust and clatter: "The driving is like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi," men said as they watched his furious approach like some avenging angel riding on the wings of the wind. Well, Kingdoms may be stormed in that fashion, but they are built up on methods very different, and while it is true that the kingdom of heaven suffers violence, its progress in our hearts is steady and quiet as the growing blade.

This Jehu could drive tumultuously enough along the path of mere iconoclasm, as many another can storm away manfully at the sweeping aside of abuses. But 27 years of continued walking—that was beyond this impetuous captain's powers. But that is just where grace finds its real triumph, not in the mounting up with wings as eagles, but in that soul waiting upon God which is enabled to "walk and not faint."

Here is where the man outside again goes wrong. He understands Jehu, or thinks he does, and applauds him: "See his zeal for the Lord of hosts!" If religion does not raise a dust and make a din the man outside thinks there is nothing in it. Something is doing when the winds of March are roaring and blowing. True, but the something is only preliminary. When the Salvation Army marches past, with trumpets and sound of cornets, firing volleys at Satan with cheerful hallelujahs, there are those who hold that at least something is being done. Something is certainly being begun, which is so small matter, but there is a long tramp ahead, and one infinitely more trying before any one of those rejoicing souls wins through its pilgrimage. The way of life is neither a rush behind chariot horses nor a march to martial music. It is that homely thing, a walk. Not, of course, a saunter. Let not the overlooker detect you in that: "Take heed to walk in the law of the Lord with all your heart."

Now, to sum up, we see in brief that it does not do to stop short with a negative religion, however wholesome and necessary our negations may be. Israel may be free from Baal worship, and yet be but a bearer of nothing but leaves in God's vineyard. It is easy and common to mistake protests against error for a walk in the truth, to take a merely decent state of society for a godly one, to imagine for practical purposes that civilization is Christianity. The vice of the 18th century, e.g. are subdued if not abandoned in decent circles to-day. They have become "bad form." Good form is all the religion which many people appear to possess. It has its place, but my point is that when a practice becomes bad form the mere absence of it ceases to be a virtue. It may be enough in New Guinea that a man should stop being a cannibal to prove he is a Christian. But you and I are not in New Guinea. Or, again, take the protests of our evangelical Churches against "priestcraft." These are worth nothing if we in those churches are taking no heed to live priestly lives, if we neglect prayer, if we choke the channels which should

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ENEMY TRADING.

A Unionist Committee's Recommendations.

The Enemy Influence Sub-Committee of the Unionist War Committee have published a report on the administration of the Trading with the Enemy Acts, in which they recommended improvements in the law. They do not make any complaint of the way in which the Acts have been administered, and their recommendations for the strengthening of the law are summarised as follows:—

1. That businesses of enemy character or association owned or controlled by naturalised persons should be made amenable to the law by giving the Home Secretary power to revoke certificates of naturalisation on the ground of public policy.

2. That the Court should have power on application by the Board of Trade to compel witnesses to appear on oath before the Board of Trade or its Advisory Committee or otherwise and to produce documents.

3. That agreements for the transfer of businesses made during the war by enemy subjects or by naturalised persons whose certificates are revoked should be void unless made bona fide and for valuable consideration, and consistent with public policy, the onus of proof to be on the parties to the agreement.

4. That the powers of the Board of Trade should be extended so as to enable them to deal with businesses which at or immediately before the commencement of the war were carried on for the benefit or under the control of enemy subjects, and not merely with those businesses which were carried on at the date of the passing of the Act.

5. That the Board of Trade should have power to wind up a branch of any firm or company, neutral or otherwise, whose principal place of business is in an enemy country.

6. That the Board of Trade in cases where it has made an order to wind up the business carried on by a British company in this country should also have power to wind up and dissolve the company itself.

7. That the Board of Trade should have power to wind up any business, although not under enemy control, that has been conducted wholly or mainly in the interest and for the benefit of the enemy.

8. That any amendment of the law should, if possible, take the form of a Consolidation Act, and not of legislation by reference.

Disease and the War.

Toronto's medical officer of health declares that more deaths have been caused among the belligerent nations by communicable diseases than by war, more than 5,000,000 dying from preventable disease annually, and between 16,000,000 and 18,000,000 from the same cause since Aug. 1, 1914.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Ins Electric Railway Company of Japan has decided to increase its present capital of ¥1,500,000 to ¥3,000,000. The number of shares issued for the amount is 30,000 and it is expected that applications will be more than double the number to be sold. Most of the buyers are from the provinces in which the railway is situated.

Hankow Fleets Goods Trade.

The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for April 11, comments as follows on the import piece goods market:—The Easter holidays have interfered somewhat with the week's business but a healthy demand still continues for yarn and clearances could not be better. The market is firm for piece goods, prices for whites and blacks being up slightly on last week. There has been a demand, following that of Shanghai, for English £1 and 10th greys to arrive; also in a smaller degree for black Italians.

Japan and Minerals.

The monthly output of minerals and oil in Japan for January was as follows:—

Gold	142,877 mome
Silver	3,784,723 mome
Copper	11,475,921 kin
Iron	6,344 tons
Coal	1,668,830 tons
Petroleum	202,851 koku
Sulphur	5,816 tons

Compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year, the output of gold decreased 56,144 mome or 28.2 per cent. Silver advanced 471,557 mome or 12 per cent., copper 814,489 kin or 9 per cent., iron 209 tons or 3.5 per cent., coal 33,748 tons or 2.1 per cent., petroleum 9,048 koku or 4.7 per cent., sulphur 1,063 tons or 19.1 per cent.

The Indian Cotton Dues.

London, March 8.—No commercial topic raised during the war has excited so much interest as the proposal of the Indian Government to raise the cotton dues without increasing the countervailing excise duty to the same proportion. India has received a great deal of attention recently in respect of the War Loan of a million sterling which has excited grateful attention, the new Defence Force, and her general military preparations, but all these matters have been as nothing in comparison with her action over the cotton duties. Lancashire is up in arms, impelled of course by self interest, and the opposition is being organised both by the manufacturers and by the textile workers. Conservative and Liberals have to appear on the same platforms and the Free Traders are shouting with joy at this practical illustration of the effect of tariff. Many other papers, however, headed by the Times, are pillorying the Lancashire agitation unmercifully, and I do not think that the Government will give way. The incident, however, coming so soon after the publication of the report of the Committee on Trade after the war is very significant, since it will undoubtedly be used for Party purposes. I think, however, that the majority of people nowadays discount the rather selfish policy of Lancashire and the very exaggerated statements which are made as to the alleged ruinous effect upon the industrial position of the country.—N. China Daily News.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$375

North China n. \$150

Unions n. \$915

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$217

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$155

H. K. Fires n. & sa. \$330

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$81

Steamboats n. \$171

Indos (Def.) n. \$123

Indos (Pref.) n. \$11

Shells n. 107-1

Ferries n. \$34

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$114

Malabons n. \$32

MINING.

Kailans n. \$6-

Langkats n. \$171

Raubas n. \$2.25

Tronohs n. \$276

Urals n. \$1-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves n. \$801

Kowloon Docks n. \$1231

Shai Docks n. \$1.90

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$1.00

H. K. Hotels n. \$102

Land Invest. n. \$374

H. K. Estates n. \$6.25

K'loon Lands n. \$83

Shai Lands n. \$1.80

West Points n. \$76

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$1.55

Kung Yiks n. \$1.434

Shai Cottons n. & sa. \$1.122

Yangtze Spools n. \$1.570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$8

China Light & P. n. \$4.75

Providents n. \$8

Dairy Farms n. \$231

Green Islands n. \$8.10

H. K. Electric n. \$524

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes n. \$3844

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$7.30

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.80

Laundries n. \$1

U. Waterboats n. \$3.40

Watsons n. \$16

Wm. Powells n. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$23

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY APRIL 24, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/4T 2/43

Demand 2/4 7/16

30 d/s 2/43

60 d/s 2/43

4 m/s 2/4 11/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 10 3/4

T/T Japan 10 3/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 56 1/4

T/T Java 136 1/4

T/T Yoko Nom.

T/T France 3.21 1/2

Demand, Paris 3.22

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/5 3/16

4 m/s. D/P 2/5 5/16

6 m/s. L/C 2/5 7/16

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/5 7/16

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 57 1/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 3.33 1/4

6 m/s. France 3.38 1/4

Demand, Germany Nom.

Demand, New York 56 1/4

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 112 1/4

Demand, Singapore 10 3/4

On Haiphong 3% prem.

On Saigon 2 1/2% prem.

On Bangkok 6 1/2% prem.

Sovereign 8.48

Gold Leaf, per oz. 48.10

Bar Silver, per oz. 37

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese 20 cts. pieces 6% dis.

Chinese 10 6% dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.

Hongkong 10

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

